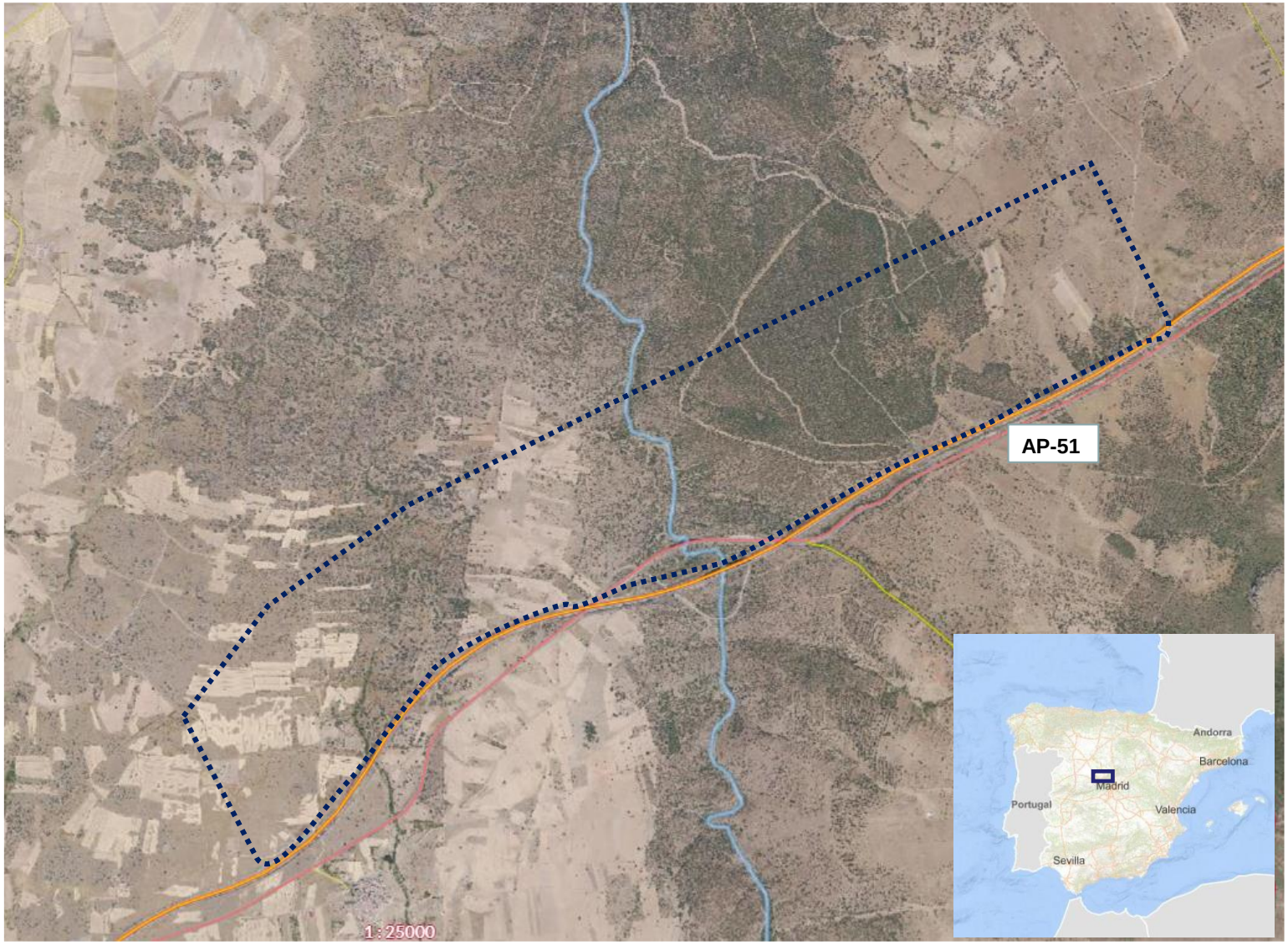

Figure S1. Study area location: A 5-km stretch of the AP-51 motorway. Transects were established parallel to the northbound carriageway, area is showed inside the dashed line. Source: IDECYL https://idecyl.jcyl.es/vcig/. Projection: UTM. Datum: ETRS 89. Units: meters. Scale:1 :25000.

Table S1. Morphological identification (Morphological Id.) of scats compared with identifications by genetic analysis (DNA Id.). % Matches = % of scats correctly identified by both methods, including number of samples in brackets.

		Morphological Id.							
		weasel	stone marten	red fox	badger	cat	genet	*Canis* sp.	european polecat
DNA Id.	weasel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	stone marten	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
	red fox	0	20	27	1	2	0	0	0
	badger	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Felis sp.	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
	genet	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Canis sp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	european polecat	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	% Matches **Total 57.14% (70)**	0 (1)	26.67 (30)	90 (30)	33.33 (3)	50 (4)	100 (1)	100 (1)	0

Table S2. Correction factors (CF) used per species to convert weight of each food category found in scats into fresh biomass ingested.

Species	**stone marten**	**red fox**	**badger**	**cat**
small mammals	23.00	23.00	21.72	23.60
lagomorphs	50.00	50.00	25.74	37.70
fruits and seeds	14.00	14.00	20.40	14.00
arthropods	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
reptiles	45.00	18.00	19.40	40.70
birds	35.00	35.00	19.81	42.20
Source of data	Romanowski and Lesinski 1991	Jedrzejewska and Jedrzejewski 1998	Rosalino et al. 2003; Revilla and Palomares 2002	Sarmento 1996

Table S3. Descriptive diet indices obtained per species. FO: frequency of occurrence of prey items, expressed as the percentage of scats containing a certain food item; RF: relative frequency of occurrence, expressed as the percentage of occasions one food ítem occurs in relation to total occurrences of all food items. PB: percentage of fresh biomass ingested.

	stone marten (N=120)			red fox (N=195)			badger (N=61)			cat (N=122)		
Food Ítem	**FO**	**RF**	**PB**	**FO**	**RF**	**PB**	**FO**	**RF**	**PB**	**FO**	**RF**	**PB**
small mammals	55.0	31.4	24.8	76.4	37.3	38.3	67.2	31.5	37.1	85.2	44.8	63.7
lagomorphs	13.3	7.62	22.0	15.9	7.8	44.1	14.7	6.9	20.9	20.5	10.8	23.0
fruits and seeds	27.5	15.7	44.3	12.3	6.0	10.6	19.7	9.2	24.1	8.2	4.3	1.0
arthropods	60.8	34.8	2.9	74.3	36.3	2.6	91.8	43.0	15.5	49.2	25.9	0.7
reptiles	10.8	6.19	3.9	11.2	5.5	1.6	11.5	5.4	1.9	13.1	6.9	8.2
birds	7.5	4.29	2.0	14.3	7.0	2.7	8.2	3.8	0.4	13.9	7.3	3.3

Table S4. Spearman correlation coefficients (rs) between percentage biomass (PBs) of food categories present in scats and values of coordinates obtained in the three MDS axes (MDS1,MDS2, MDS3).

Food categories (PB)	MDS1		MDS2		MDS3	
	r_s	P	r_s	P	r_s	P
lagomorphs	−0.365	< 0.001	0.601	< 0.001	0.562	< 0.001
small mammals	0.981	< 0.001	-0.067	0.133	-0.236	< 0.001
fruit and seeds	−0.356	< 0.001	0.359	< 0.001	−0.560	< 0.001
arthropods	−0.457	< 0.001	−0.717	< 0.001	0.358	< 0.001
reptiles	−0.141	0.002	0.252	< 0.001	−0.234	< 0.001
birds	−0.063	0.159	−0.314	< 0.001	−0.159	< 0.001

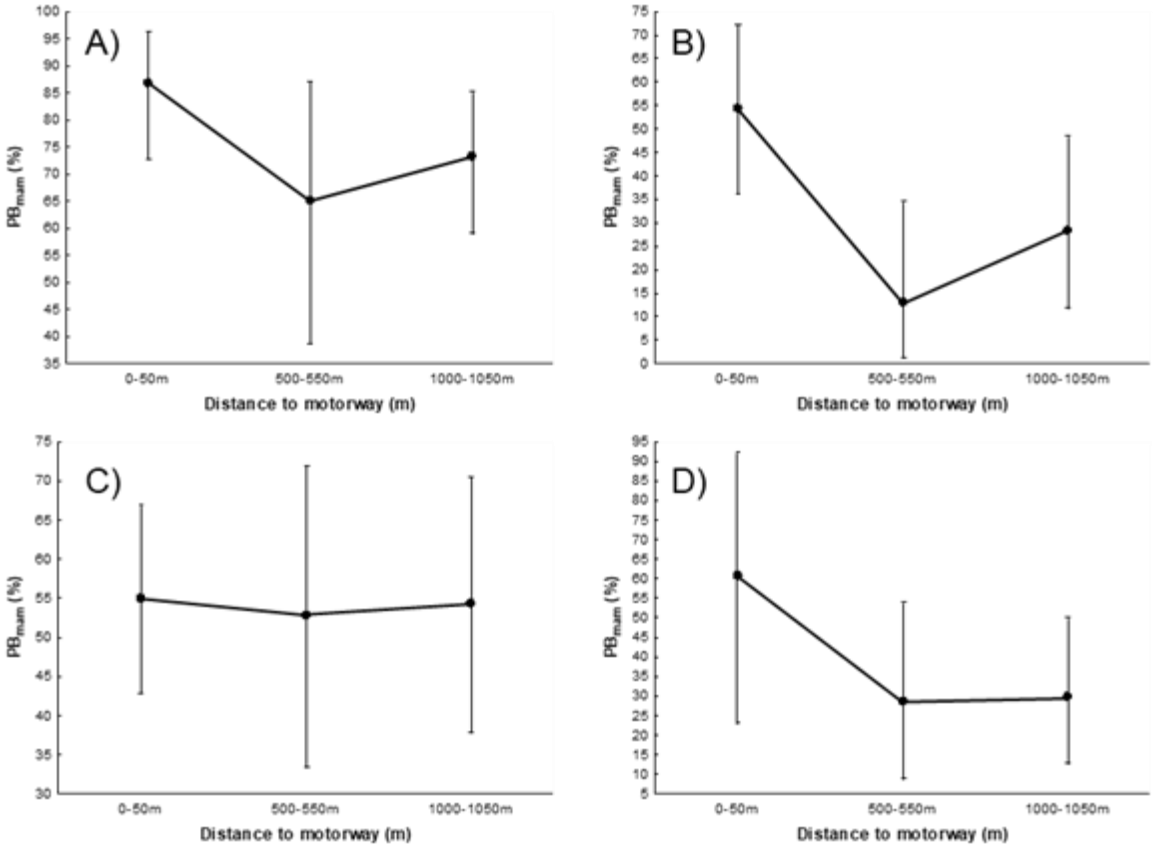

Figure S2. Weighted Marginal Means and confidence intervals (CI-95%) of percentages of fresh small mammal biomass (PBmam) in scats from the four carnivore species collected at the three bands considered. Pannels correspond to A) cat, B) stone marten, C) red fox, D) badger. The variable was arcsine-square root for analysis but its graphical representation has been back-transformed to facilitate its interpretation. Note that Y axis scales differ among carnivores.